sylvanians who have distinguished themselves in politics or business, in the professions, and many notable men from this and other cities. One of the largest of the tables on the floor was table 10, at which were seated John Markle, the coal operator; George F. Baer, president of the Reading; Robert W. De Forest, Pierpont Morgan, Henry C. Frick. John C. Van Dyke, Elbert H. Gary, chair man of the directors and the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation; W. H. Loomis, E. T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia financier who is head of Drexel & Co.; James McCrea. president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Pierce Barnes, James B. Forgan and

David Bennett King.
At table 6 were three Guggenheims William, Benjamin and S. R. At table Col. Robert M. Thompson sat with Park Benjamin, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brotsen. W. Butler Duncan. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond. Rear Admiral E. H. Leutze: the Japanese Consul, Gen. K. Nudzuno; Schmidlapp and Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U. S. A.

There were tailroad executives and financiers at table 12-William H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad; L. F. Loree, A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Clearing House; W. C. Brown, president of the New York

Central, and S. G. Bayne. Near by, at 14, were Col. Samuel P. Colt, head of the rubber trust; Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough; George R. Sheldon, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard and Max Pam. At Table 11 you saw Collector William Loeb, Jr. former Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati President's brother; Thomas E Kirby, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton Morgan J. O'Brien and Frank R. Lawrence, while Col. Alfred Wagstaff, John W. Griggs. Frederick A. Whitridge and William F. Sheehan, the nominee for Senator of the Democratic caucus, and Stephen Peabody were seated at table 9.

Elsewhere one saw Robert C. Ogden the Rev Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Francis L Hine, Gerge E. Ide, Henry C Gates W. Garragh, William H. Porter Jordan J. Rollins, John F. O'Rourke Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Frank A. Vanderlip, Samuel Untermyer, Frank B Kellogg, Goodhue Livingston, Charles H. Allen, Col. Harrison K. Bird, James Crosby Brown, United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana, William H. Corbin, Paul D. Cravath, Judge William A. Day, W. B. Dickson, Thomas Ewing. Jr., Barr Ferrer, James F. Fahnestock. Edwin W. Fiske, Admiral Domeco Garcia. Colgate Hoyt, John D. Johnson, Rear Admiral John W. Moore, John B. Stanchfield, Gen. James H. Wilson, Commodore J. Clifford Wilson and Justice Lorenz

Philadelphia politics was represented at table 202 by Recorder of Deeds Billy Van. Samuel M. Clement, Jr., and George J. Brennan. Table 26 was solidly Phil-adelphian, Richard T. Davies and Col. Wilbur among others being there. At table 35, also Philadelphian were William W. Bodine, Thomas D. Dolan and William Findiay Brown

Many on the edges of the crowd couldn't see the President or anybody else at the main table. From the far corners of the enlarged banquet room the President looked as if he were half a mile away Some folks, as a matter of fact, laid eves on Mr. Taft just twice during the evening once when he went into the banquet hall and again when he left to hurry over and make a speech before the Press Club

It took a long time to serve the dinner Friends and acquaintances of the Presi dent left their places at the main table or the smaller tables on the floor to say a few words in his ear and get the benefit of the Presidential smile. And on acthe extraordinary numbers at table the handling of courses took a longer time. So it wasn't until 9:35 P. M. that Mr. Beck, wearing the blue ribbon of the society across his shirt iront, got to his feet and began to hammer iront, got to his feet and began to naminer for order. No sound from the gavel rose over the tumult. You could see Mr. Beck's right hand rise and fall and the gavel jump as it swatted the table of fortifying the canal to refer to the his tory which makes the right incontestable. top, but 1.500 people at dinner all in a crowd make some racket. Mr. Beck tried again and again and the gorgeous tugler puffed his cheeks heroically but ill the clatter continued. Finally Mr. Beck, who has a good carry-

Mr Beck said:

WELCOME BY JAMES M. PECK Pennsylvania to-night honors Ohio. product of the Keystone State No incomleft the mountains and valleys of Pennsylvania, crossed the Alleghanies and sought to create a new Pennsylvania in our Western density of population, the fact is due in some measure to the inspiration of Pennsylvania, which, while not the mother of Presidents, has with two exceptions never failed to cast its electoral vote for the successful candidate in each Presidential elecbered that Pennsylvania gave to Mr. Tatt to construct the canal itself and to regain the greatest majority of any State in the the power to fortify the canal, which it had Union and that its confidence in him was parted with in the treaty of 1850 under other measured by a plurality of nearly 300,000

officeholders. It was the first President mitting the treaty, which was finally ratified, show beyond peradventure that it was Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who said that it was recognized by both parties to that treaty, was a guiding principle of his whole life first, that the canal to be built should be never to seek an office, never to refuse one, and never to resign from one. In owned by the United States, to be managed more offices and more kinds of offices of the canal, which was to be maintained, than any public man in our history. Indeed was to be maintained by the United States, there were times when he held three offices second, that nothing in the treaty would at one time, and his positions ranged from prevent the United States from fortifying ustice of the peace in Philadelphia to the canal and that in case of war between Minister Plenipotentiary to France. Be-the United States and England or any other fore the Revolution he vigorously opposed country nothing in the treaty would prevent the passage of the Stamp act, but when the the United States from closing the canal to Stamp act was finally passed by Parliament the shipping of an enemy. In the absence he promptly secured the position of stamp of treaty restriction of course these rights agent for a personal friend. Senator inhere in the sovereignty of the United Penrose will assure you that there are States and the control of its own. It is other Pennsylvanians who are even eager perfectly pulpable that this was insisted to serve their country in public places.

The masterful superiority of the Obioan as an officeholder was illustrated during the leadership of the late Senator Hanna A Tammany politician was visiting Washington and he chanced upon the status an instrument of defence. The guaranty of in Scott Circle, which the followers of the neutrality in the treaty is subject, and great homeopathic physician, Hahnemann, necessarily subject, to this construction, had erected to the founder of their school of medicine. The Tammany Democrat read the inscription, and then remem-bering how nearly all the offices were held citizens of Ohio and few by Democrats of New York, he sadly said: "It is a great thing to be a citizen of Ohio, for they erect a statue to you if you are only a Hanna man." At one of his first Cabinet meetings President Haves calmly told his Secretary of State, Mr. Everts of New York, that he had reserved one of the choicest diplomatic positions in the Secretary's gift for a personal friend. Secretary Evarts at him with a twinkle in his eve but I confess I have never experienced it.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.

Society is greatly honored to-night in havsociety is greatly honored to high till have to retain a part of our ing as its guest of honor the President of to defend the canal on both sides then the the United States. It was not many years canal becomes a burden and not an instruago when the excess of party spirit was such that a dinner to a President was participated in only by his party adherents and at non-partisan dinners. That time happily past. The gracious spirit of the martyred McKinley left behind him as his priceless benefaction to the people whom he loved so well an era of good feeling Never before did the American people realize so fully the spirit which Thomas Jefferson breathed in his first inaugural Jefferson breathed in his first inaugural when he reminded his auditors that every difference of opinion was not a difference of principle and he added. "We are all Federalto the President at every public dinner and our respect for its Chief Magistrate, no matter what his political opinions may be.
For me to sound the praises of the present occupant of that exalted office in his pres ence would be in questionable tasie. Suffice it to say that the real need in this country s a class of educated men who withou thought of personal gain will give their talents to the service of their country Our generation has known no higher ex ample of this unselfish consecration to publi service than the distinguished guest whom

The toastmaster made his introduction of the President very brief. He said that every patriotic American respects the injury to the canal by some irresponsible office and is glad to honor its tenant, and belligerent, at least under conditions as they that everybody who has the honor of Mr. Taft's acquaintance appreciates his A SMALL INSURANCE CHARGE. Taft's acquaintance appreciates his nobility of character and his lovable

personality

When the President arose the New York Pennsylvanians and the Pennsylvania Pennsylva terrific bursts of cheering that has been heard at a New York dinner for many a

They cheered and cheered and waved napkins and handserchiefs, and even glasses and bottles they had plucked from the tables, and the ladies in the boxes fluttered their handkerchiefs and dropped flowers over the side, and the President stood and smiled a large smile of pleasure Eventually, and this took some time, they settled down and Mr. Taft began his speech. Said he:

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADDRESS

I am glad to be here and am glad to know that so much of the energy, the enterprise and the intelligence of New York has been contributed by the sons of William Penn. William Penn was in favor of peace. So too are the men of Pennsylvania. But I assume that they are practical men who do not lose sight of facts and existing conditions in an eestacy of hope and I topian

I am going to invite your attention to the estion now pending in Congress as to ether the Panama Canal ought to be I cannot think that any careful person will read the record of historical facts, treaties and acts of Congress and diplomatic negotiations without conceding the full right of the United States to fortify the canal. But memories are short, records are not always at hand and without in the slightest degree conceding that the existence of the full right of the United States to fortify her own property on the Isthmus is in the slightest doubt I venture as the city of New York needs fortifications, and there is the additional reason that we of fortifying the canal to refer to the his-In 1850 we made the Clayton Bulwer treaty with England, which contemplated a canal built by somebody other than the contracting parties, and probably

ally Mr. Beck, who has a good carry-oice, managed to get a few hundred Pennsylvanians to understand that we agreed with England that we would the President couldn't stay all night. neither of us own any part of the land in The few hundred quieted down and got a few hundred more to do the same and would neither of us fortify it and we would neither of us fortify it and we would would neither of us fortify it and we would these got some more and finally quiet together in guaranteeing its neutrality came to the whole place. to become parties to the agreement. The capal was not built under that treaty. French attempted it and failed. does so in the spirit of noblesse oblige. We a Spanish war. The cruise of the Oregon of 12,000 miles along the sea coast of tw continents from San Francisco to Cuba siderable part of its vigorous people are the at a time when the seat of war was in the descendants of those hardy pioneers who West Indies fastened the attention of the American people upon the absolute necessity for a canal as a military instrumen for doubling the efficiency of our navy neighbor. It in the matter of politicians and and for preventing a division of our forces officeholders. Onto exceeds other States in of defence and attack which might in the of defence and attack which might in the future subject us to humiliating defeat.

THE EFFORT TO MODIFY THE TREATY. This lesson brought about the effort to modify the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for the very purpose of securing the right on the part of the United States to own the land through which the canal was to be built. conditions. The correspondence between Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hay, as well as Pennsylvania, like Ohio, is a State of Mr. Hay's statement to the Senate in trans of this idea! Dr. Franklin held by the United States and that the neutrality pon by the Senate for the reason that one the main motives in the construction of the canal was the extension of the coast line of the United States through the canal

The purpose and assertion of the right the people of the United States to fortify the canal are shown again in the passage of the Spooner act in 1902 directing the President to build the canal and to make proper defences. The treaty with Panama reaffirms the treaty with England made in and expressly gives to the United States the power of fortification. How then can anyone dispute the right of the United States to fortify the canal when the English positions in the Secretary's gift treaty was amended for the very purpose of States of this Union the high and unapposal friend. Secretary Evarts regaining it, when it is expressly given in proached standard of political virtue for the treaty made with Panama that granted which she has long been distinguished.

"Mr. President, I have heard a us the land on which to build the canal True as the needle to the pole is Pennsyl-

seen fit to suggest a lack of power to do that which an act of Congress nine years old directed the President to do, and on the faith of which \$500,000,000 are being expended?

In every national political candidate on the parties are equal sincers in this, no Presidential candidate has a chance who comes from the Keystone pended?

DIX LEADS OFF AT PRESS FEAST comes from the Keystone pended?

THE CANAL BELONGS TO OUR DEPENCES. The right of the United States to fortify the canal and to close it against the use of an enemy in time of war being established. what should be its policy? We built the canal to help us defend the country, not to help an enemy to attack it. Even if a certain and practical neutralization of the canal by agreement of all nations could be secured to us when engaged in war, an enemy could then use the canal for transit to attack us in both oceans as we propose it to defend ourselves. After expending \$500,000,000 thus to make our national defence easier, are we to surrender half the military value of the canal by giving the benefit of it to a nation seeking to destroy It seems to me that the very statement of the proposition carries its refutation

But it is said that we ought to defend the canal by our navy. I am not a strategia. am not a military or a naval expert. t seems to me as plain as that one and one are two that a navy is for the purpose defence through offence, for the purpose of protection by attack, and that if we have to retain a part of our navy in orde ment of defence at all. The canal ough tifications there which will be powerful enough to keep off the navies of any nation that might possibly attack us. I am glad to see that Capt. Mahan, one of the greatest

naval strategists, in a communication to this morning's Tribune confirms this view. Again, under our treaty with England and other countries it is we who guarantee the neutrality of the canal. other countries that guarantee it to us, and we are bound, if we conform to the treaty with England, to put ourselves in such a condition that we can perform that ists; we are all Republicans, we are all Americans." A custom has grown up since the Spanish-American War of having a toast by treaty rights at all, isn't it essential that we should have fortifications there to proand for the world's commerce but for use of England and her warst ps as a means of passage. In other words, we have to preserve that canal as a means of transit to belligerents in time of war as keng as we are ourselves not engaged in the con-

But it is said that we could induce all the Powers to come in and consent to the neueven if we do this can we feel entirely safe by reason of that agreement from a possible injury to the canal by some irresponsible

Then it is said that the fortifications are going to cost \$50,000,000. This is an error. The estimated cost of the fortifications for the canal is \$12,000,000. That, I subm constitutes hardly more than 2 per cent. the cost of the canal a first premium for It is also said that it will cost \$5,000,000 year to maintain it. This is also an error, have consulted the War Department and hey advise me that the addition to the

in time of peace due to the fortification of the canal would not exceed half a million dollars an annual insurance rate after The case of the Suez Canal furnishes no analogy whatever. In the first place the incapable of destruction and even when obstructed it can be cleared within a very short time. The Panama Canal by the destruction of the gate locks could be put

whole commerce of the world made Canal runs is not in the jurisdiction of England or of any one of the five great Powers. Many nations partake in the wnership of the canal, and it is not within the control of any single nation. The circumstances under which the Panama

aight to have them in order to perform our nternational obligations HOPES FOR PEACE, BUT WHO CAN TELL? I yield to no one in my love of peace, it ny hatred of war, and in my earnest desire great strides toward peace within the last decade. No one that I know of goes further persies by arbitration than I do, and it have my way and am able to secure the consent of other Powers, I shall submit to the Senate arbitration treaties broader in their terms than any that that body has heretofore ratifled and broader than any that now exist between the nations. In laying down my office I could leave no reater claim to the gratitude of my countrymen than to have secured such treaties But I cannot permit myself in the enthusidesire to secure universal peace to blind myself to the possibilities of war. We have not reached the time when we can ount on the settlement of all international ontroversies by the arbitrament of a

I welcome most highly the rapidly inreasing ranks of the advocates of peace They help to form a public opinion of the world that is, with appreciable progress. orcing nations to a settlement of quarrels by negotiation or peace tribunal. When adjudication by arbitral court shall be accepted, the motive for armament will disappear But we cannot hope to bring about such a condition for decades. Meanime we must face the facts and see conof peace weaken their advocacy by failing to do this. War is still a possibility, and a President. Senator or Congressman who ignores it as something against which popular precautions should be taken subects himself in time of peace to the just criticism of all reasonable men, and when the unanimous condemnation of his ndignant fellow countrymen.

CARNEGIE'S PRAISE FOR PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Carnegie after expressing his pleasure at the gift of the medal added:

Pennsylvania is the host to-night and in he presence of so many friends assembled to honor the occasion, including the highest in the land, the host has to play a modest part and seek to make his guests enjoy those from less favored States Were we a body of Pennsylvanians alone we might exchange congratulations with each other but all we can properly do to-night is to indulge in a few remarks upon Penn-sylvania records in history, which speak or themselves

History records that the Constitution of he United States, the greatest instrument ever cast off at one time by the brain and mean authority, was born on Pennsylvania soil, and what also counts for much, Philadelphia. A great deal depends upon where you are born. It is said that some men are born great, some achieve greatness, some have greatness thrust upon them, and some are born in Ohio. This is a sore point with us Pennsylvanians, but properly con sidered it is one of the finest upon which the Pennsylvanian can dwell, because it emphasizes and impresses upon all other Western Reserve of Ohio, and when not a single foreign nation—in-vania to the political party of its choice, we never experienced it." cluding in this England, who has made even though it suffer the cruel pang which knough of persidage. The Pennsylvania a treaty with us on the subject—has ever supreme virtue so often suffers and passes

date born in that fortunate, but always doubtful State, Ohio! No national convention under able political management would ever dream of nominating a Pennsylvanian. The one party would be sure to carry Pennsylvania with any kind of a candidate, and the other party would never dream of carrying it with any kind of a candidate whatever. Such is the unique standard of virtue of the Keystone State. In this respect we chal-lenge comparison with any State in the Union. Even Maine has not proved herself Even Maine has not proved herself

alone can still claim. We must, however, reconcile ourselves o the inscrutable decrees of Providence, and this personally I and most Pennsylvanians here are able to do with Christian resignation. The Ohio brand of President quality to that we cherish the fond hope might be obtained from our Pennsylvania if a trial were vouchsafed us: that is, if the specimens were furnished by the right Meanwhile, as Ohio is our next door neighbor, we shall still cultivate the friendiest relations with her in case of certain eventualities occurring. Pennsylvania shall

not forget the good old adage, "That is not lost which a neighbor gets." Having proved to you that there is at least one State in the Union whose politics are mmaculate, I think I may be allowed now o take a seat.

THE GIFT TO MR. CARNEGIE At the close of Mr. Carnegie's formal speech Mr. Beck presented to him the society's medal. This was his reply:
"I realize to-night that there are ex-"I realize to-night that there are ex-ceptions to all rules, even to that which eclares that it is more blessed to give than to receive. not like to change places with you to-

night.
The society has evidently followed me not Hamlet's advice and treated me not after my desserts, but after its own honor and dignity; the less I deserve the more merit in its bounty such the case to-night. My desserts are small, your bounty

oppressingly great.
This golden token as I gaze upon it will ever serve to illumine my path, counwill ever serve to illumine my path, coun-selling me ever to turn neither to the right nor the left, but to keep the narrow path of honor. I should be a mean wretch indeed if to-night did not I resolve anew so to live my life that you fellow members of the Pennsylvania Society will never have cause to regret your award of the highest honor in your never that the country of the highest honor in your power to bestow

CHOATE'S TRIBUTE TO TAFT

Joseph H. Choate had this to say about resident Taft: "President Taft has seen to it so far as he could that the laws have been exe-cuted. There are those who don't want the laws executed." the laws executed.

Mr. Choate then praised the President
for his loyalty to the Constitution and
continued that there were laws on the
statute books of which not even the
Attorney-General knew the meaning or

'Mr. Taft." he said. "has rehabilitated

means and what the law is "
Mr. Choate spoke of the two Hague tribunals of which he had been a membrand of his connection with them. He believed, he said, that all differences between nations soon would be settled by this manner. This promise of peaceful adjudication of disputes, he said, was confirmed now that the President of the confirmed now that the President of the United States had publicly declared in behalf of this country that he is willing to submit any differences between this nation and another to an international newspapers he would without hesitation newspapers be without government.

TWO GOVERNORS TO CONCLUDE. Shortly before 11 o'clock as Mr. Taft was about to go Gov. Dix was announced. When the cheering had subsided Gov. Dix was called upon to make a speech of welcome to the President

PROBING STATE HOSPITALS. Investigation Into System of Accounts

and Method of Caring for Supplies. UTICA, Jan. 21. The stewards of the various State hospitals met at the State Hospital this afternoon and had a conference with E. E. Collins, representing the audit company which is engaged in investigating the affairs of the hospitals. The work of the audit company is to cover not only a thorough and searching examination of existing conditions but is to include recommendations as to improvements and changes in the methods and system of accounts and caring for supplies and

of accounts and caring for supplies and hospital property

To-day's meeting gave opportunity for criticism and suggestions regarding proposed plans of accounting by the men who have been doing the business work of the hospitals. These suggestions and criticisms will be considered by the experts who are to recommend to the State Lungey Commission a series of radical perts who are to recommend to the State Lunacy Commission a series of radical changes. Mr. Collins said that an in-vestigation of the affairs of the Utica State Hospital has been going on for some time and is practically completed, but as to the results of the inquiry he had nothing to say adding that the State Lunacy Commission will soon have his

ATTACKS BALLINGER. Swift, Leader of Unemployed, Wants

Williams Grads Not to Hear Him. BOSTON, Jan. 21 .- Morrison I. Swift, Williams, '78, widely known in this city for his efforts as leader of the bands of unemployed and their meetings on the Common and other places, has written a letter of protest to the members of the Williams Alumni Association of Boston against their selection of Secretary Bal-linger, Williams, 84, as the chief speaker its coming dinner here on January Swift says in his letter:

26. Swift says in his letter:
"Whatever the final result of the Balinger investigation may be, it is well
known that a large portion of the people
believe him to have failed to prove himself a trustworthy public servant.

"For a college body of standing to
choose as its representative speaker.

roote as its representative speaker, and in so doing to approve, one who is widely believed to have served special interests to the neglect and detriment of the people is particularly unfortunate at this critical time and can only spread that impression, already strong, that ges and college men generally are us to the moral questions involved in the immense social issues before the

Assemblyman Fry Instructed for Sheehan Democrate of the Twelfth Assembly district in Brooklyn met last night in Day's Avona Hall. Sixth avenue and one feels safe in believing that he can district in Brooklyn met last night in Day's Avona Hall. Sixth avenue and Ninth street, to instruct their Assemblyman. Sydney W. Fry. to change his vote in the Senatorial contest. The district was on record for Shepard and Fry has voted accordingly since balloting began. Michael E. Butler. Democratic leader in the district, went to Albany on Friday and directed Mr. Fry to vote for Sheehan as the district men considered the situation. and directed Mr. Fry to vote for Sneehan as the district men considered the situation hopeless for Shepard and saw no use in holding out. Mr. Fry declined to change his vote until a mass meeting of his constituents, should have adopted resolutions showing that they desired it. About 400 men attended the meeting.

immediate neighbor to the West is melan-chely indeed. How fortunate the candi-FORE RUNNING FOR HIS TRAIN.

Full of Sympathy for the Powers of Pennsylvania and New York-The Lord Will Thicken Their Hides Governor Thinks Our Newspapers Are Good.

With William Howard Taft, President of the well known United States, present last night at the thirty-seventh annual dinner of the New York Press Club at the Hotel Martinique and Gov. Dix and Charles H. Hyde and Boston Jack Mcpossessed of the steadfast qualities or the Donald and Capt. Archibald Algernon astounding virtue that we Pennsylvanians Swinnerton Butt and Berlin and Snyder, the song writers and songsters, and Harry Williams, also a song writer, and much of the "Madame Sherry" company and Lee Shubert and Augustus Thomwell, with folks like that present it natur ally was something of a dinner.

The president of the Press Club, Charles R. Macauley, cartoonist, presided. With R. Macauley, cartoonist, presided. With him at the guest table were President Taft, who arrived late from the Pennsylvania who arrived late from the Pennsylvania dinner; Gov. Dix, who arrived early; the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Ogden Mills Reid, Charles D. Norton, secretary to the President; Lee Shubert, Charles H. Sherrill, Minister to the Argentine Republic; John Wanamaker, Augustus Thomas, Capt. Butt, Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Dr. Austin W. Hollis, William G. McAdoo, the tunneller; Nathan Straus, A. Toxen Worm, Col. George Harvey, W. R. H. Martin, Gustav Mahler and Commander Eckford Craven De Kay, aide to the Governor.

mander Eckford Craven De Kay, aide to the Governor.

Harry Williams sang his new song.

"What's the Matter With Father?" when they got to the fish. Then he followed it up with a song by his vaudeville partner, Jean Schwartz, called "They're All Good American Names." "They' for the first two verses were the O's and Mac's and Caseys, and the last yerse wound up with Caseys, and the last verse wound up with

Folks whose names end in heim.

President Macauley had it all framed up to introduce all the speakers by drawing cartoons of them in silence, but finally decided that this would take too long. Wherefore Mr. Macauley duced the speakers in the regular "We have with us to-night, &c." Gov. Dix was introduced first. He said:

I am fully aware that in addressing you am talking to the makers of the Governors and to the real masters of our Government. is with becoming deference that I venture to join your distinguished company and to break bread at your hospitable table. For the last week Albany has been in a fer ment over the question as to whether the Governor or the Legislature should name

of the intent and purpose of the fathers in establishing a government of delegated powers it has seemed that by the Constitution the election of a United States Senafunction and duty. If, however, in the days of Jefferson, Hamilton and Madison the Fourth Estate

had reached its present pinnacle of leadertive and Legislature would have been saved the trouble of struggling with any of the duties placed upon them. All power, including the election of Senators, would have been lodged in the editorial sanctum, and I am quite certain that the power would thereby have been placed in safe and prudent hands.
I believe that the true meaning of the

choose newspapers without government. Abuse of the power of the press there may be here and there, but taken as a whole the newspapers of our country, especially the newspapers of our State, wield their of welcome to the President of the United States within the borders of the State and protecting the honor of the State of New York and proposed a toast 10 his harmings and strength with the honor.

ould do a public service by helping to bridge the gap between producer and consumer of agricultural products in the State so that the farmer, for instance, shall get more than the 20 cents a bushel cliff company stood on the roof of the hall shall get more than the 20 cents a bushel offered to him for potatoes in the spring of 1910 and the consumer pay less than the \$1.50 a bushel for which potatoes then sold in this city He also bespoke their aid in promoting conservation of the forests. He concluded:

of the forests. He concluded:

Problems of taxation, of administration of labor and capital, of economical and social justice all press for attention and discussion, and the forum of their discussion is in the columns of your newspapers. This is why in my opinion workspapers. This is why in my opinion workspapers. This is why in my opinion workng journalists take rank with editors ng journalists take rank with editors and statesmen. The world has been made argely what it is through the invention of printing and the development of the modern newspapers. The world will be made better as our newspapers are true to themselves and to the people and as they open the way to the possibility of human achievement along lines that will work for universal human happiness.

The Mon Whiteley Paid was intro-

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid was intro-duced after Gov. Dix had finished and gave personal reminiscences of Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant and the irst James Gordon Bennett

Nathan Straus said that he had come to the dinner with no thought of making a speech, but that as long as he was on his feet he was going to talk about pure milk. Mr. Straus thereupon made a short and earnest speech about pure milk and the help the newspapers can give to the milk distributing movement.

Charles H. Sherrill, Minister to the Argentine Republic, was just getting started on newspapers in South America, when cheers in the lobby of the hotel gave.

an intimation that the President had arrived.
The diners stood up when the President

entered and sang a song about "Handy, dandy, candy Billy Taft.—Bill Taft."

Mr. Taft said that he was glad to remember that he had had a part in the opening of the Press Club's new building

opening of the Press Club's new building in Spruce street.

"And I came away from that function," the President continued, "with a good taste in my mouth. [Laughter.] I'm merely here to say that I'm glad to meet you under these conditions—under these conditions. [Laughter and applause.]

"To-night I've been arguing for the fortification of the Panama Canal [applause] in an atmosphere breathed in by Andrew Carnegie and Jospeh H. Choate, and still there was peace. [Laughter.] Also I sat between two handsome Governors—this was over at the Penn-Governors—this was over at the Penn-sylvania Society dinner—the Governor of New York and the Governor of Pennof New York and the Governor of Femi-sylvania. I felt sorry for both of them. [Laughter.] But they'll both work out of it; the Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb and thickens the hides of those charged with public responsibili-

finish out-"Another term of four years," broke in somebody from the rear of the room. Whereupon there was merriment.

Whereupon there was merriment.
"Oh, at this time of night you'd yell the same for Harmon or Champ Clark," said the President with a grin. "But for the time being—I say the time being—I'm glad to have your support. [Laughter and applause 1]

and applause.]
The President sat down then to a song about "Everybody Here Loves Billy Taft."
Augustus Thomas, Col. George Harvey and William G. McAdoo concluded the

DIDN'T CRITICISE TAFT.

apanese Admiral Denies Talk Against Canal Fortification.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.-Admiral Yashire, commanding the Japanese training squadron, telegraphed to Mexico city to-day denying absolutely that he had criticised President Taft's plans for fortifying the Panama Canal. declares that he expressed no opinion whatever concerning the matter.

Kumaichi Horigoutchi, the Japanese chargé d'affaires, when informed that the press of the United States was printing reports to the effect that Admiral Yashiro had commented unfavorably upon President Taft's plans immediately despatched the following message to Admiral Yashiro at Acapulco: "Though I believe the news from Wash.

ington that you have criticised the policy of President Taft to fortify the Panama Canal to be without foundation in fact I request to know what you said if any thing." Admiral Vashiro replied relating what

he had said and declaring he had expressed no opinion on the proposed canal fortifications. He added that the report was wholly without foundation. The Japanese ships arrived at Acapulco yesterday. They are taking on provi-

sions and will sail for home on Tuesday stopping only at Honolulu. They expect to arrive at Japan on March 6. It is stated that when Yashiro arrives home he will be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

BATTLE AT ELEVATED STATION. Lone Woman With Umbrella Fights Boys Till Reserves Come.

A thousand youngsters of grammar school age poured out of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn, where they had been shouting themselves hoarse over the basketball games which decided the city championship yesterday afternoon, and began a march for the nearest elevated railroad station where they could embark for Manhattan. armory is at Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue

The boys swept down Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue and took it on the run to the nearest station, which is two blocks above, at Sixteenth street. They crowded and pushed up the steps until there was room for no more. The others. in their haste to get aboard the trains, began to climb up over the railing at the side of the steps and there resulted a United States Senator. But to a few of us the greatest commotion that the neigh-who may be a bit antiquated in our ideas borhood has seen in a long time. When the horde struck the station a

woman was going down the steps from the station platform. She was caught in the jam and could budge neither way After doing her utmost to get down she began to belabor the hapless youngsters with her umbrella. Handle and point on heads and ribs, the boys ducked and squirmed, but there was pressure from th

squirmed, but there was pressure from the rear and they couldn't get away.

The elevated station is directly in front of the Fifth avenue police station, and when the lieutenant at the desk heard the hubbub outside he took one glance at what was going on and called for the reserves. Five of the bluecoats yanked the youngstess off the stairs until their had voungsters off the stairs until they reached the woman and escorted her t ne street. A crowd of some three hundred persons

gathered in the street to see the fun and for twenty minutes not a passenger got up or down. The reserves let the young-sters up in bunches and at 4 o'clock the last batch was packed off for the bridge The coppers mopped their brows, the lieutenant retired from the station house arrange the parlor furniture, as well as steps where he had been superintending how to set a table, cook and wash dishes operations and the neighborhood assumed were given all the afternoon by ten-year.

Dix urged that the newspapers Engine Company and the Eclipse Hose

with a throbbing length of hose and most of their stream struck the firemen of Eclipse amidships, much to their annoyance. The drenched North Bergenites shouted to the Woodcliff to look where

and four children from their apartments over the saloon soon after the fire started. He had to carry his twelve-year-old girl through a sheet of flames to reach the

NOW THINK HIM JEWEL THIEF Corpse Supposed to Be That of Scotch

Millionaire Resembles Ross Norwood RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21. Newspaper clippings found in the effects of the man who died here suddenly several days ago and who was supposed to be Eno ago and who was supposed to be Eno Whytehall, an American born Scotch millionaire, led to a search of the records of the rogues' gallery of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, which indicates that the dead man is Ross Norwood, arrested in Philadelphia for a \$1,000 diamond theft in 1907. A photograph of Norwood exactly corresponds with the appearance of the dead man, while the newspaper of the man of the man clippings tally with the age of the man as given by him previous to his death.

Operation for Injury to Spinal Cord.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 21 .- An operation was performed in the Mount Vernon Hospital this afternoon on Policeman Pasquale J. Ruffato of this city, who was shot through the spine a week ago while trying to arrest two Italians. It was found that the spinal cord had been cut about two-thirds in two by the bullet. The envelope of the cord was stitched and the surgeons believe that the policeman may regain some feeling in his lower limbs, though they think it doubtful if he will ever be

Woodruff Declines a Dinner.

The proposed dinner to Timothy I Woodruff which some of the old guard Republican chieftains in Brooklyn had been planning for the deposed State chair man is not going to materialize. Mr man is not going to materialize. Mr Woodruff himself put a veto on the project and in a letter to Charles S. Devoy chairman of the committee having it in charge, said that he could see no reason why he should be made the guest at such a dinner, especially at the present time, when a lot of good Republicans are out of jobs.

William E. Crandall Dies in Subway. William E. Crandall, a carriage manu-

facturer, living at 518 West 183d street died suddenly last evening while entering the Grand Central subway station with his son William. He had been visiting friends on Fifth avenue near Forty-second street and started home shortly after 9 o'clock. Death was due to heart

Mr. Crandall's carriage factory is at 593 Third avenue. He was 69 years of age.

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BED MAKING AS AN ART. Little Girls Display Their Skill at the Child Welfare Exhibit.

At yesterday's sessions of the Child Velfare Exhibit in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory the central court of the drill hall was turned over to the school children, and several hundred boys sat on the floor watching moving pictures for on the hoor watching moving pictures for nearly three hours. The girls, however as well as most of the grownups who attended, spent their time before the booths devoted to the home life exhibit.

Demonstrations of how to make beds, arrange the parlor furniture, as well as how to set a table, cook and wash dishes, were given all the afternoon by ten year.

operations and the neighborhood assumed its normal appearance.

Meantime the girl in the ticket booth had been having her own troubles, for about twice as many of the boys slipped under the chain as went through the revolving stile.

The secondary is a secondary in pleasantness.

Momentary in pleasantness.

A water duel between rival volunteer fire companies took place in the early morning hours yesterday as Woodcliff and the firmest. You see in the congested districts boys often jump on the beds to reach something from a shelf or a hook overhead. They shouldn't of course, but then—"

The kitchen in this apartment, which has been furnished at a cost of \$30.40, is been furn

been furnished at a cost of \$39.40, is equipped with more than a hundred utensils in addition to chairs, tables and

Mrs. Walter Hervey, chairman of the home life committee, drew the attention of visitors to a set of charts containing directions for feeding, clothing and providing amusement for children and to mother set which treated of sanitation in the home

Among the afternoon visitors were Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Borden Harriman and ex-Police Com-missioner William McAdoo.

Mrs. Borden Harriman and ex-Police Commissioner William McAdoo.

A company of boys from the New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb furnished the entertainment for the evening. Cadet Major William H. Van Tassel put them through the manual of arms in a manner that called forth many expressions of approbation from officers of the Seventy-first.

The first of the series of three Sunday evening meetings will be held this evening in the drill room. William J. Schieffelin will preside, and the speakers will be Dr. Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society and the Rev. George W. Knox of the Union Theological Seminary. The music will be furnished by the orchestra of the musical settlement under the leadership of David Mannes.

The conferences to-morrow afternoon and evening will deal with the religious education of the child. Among the speakers will be Frederick B. Pratt of Pratt Institute, Prof. George Albert Coe of Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. Maurice Harris and the Rev. Joseph T. Smith.

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DIED.

EUELL - Barbara Euell, aged 78 years. Funers at "THE PUNERAL CHURCH, 241 and 243 West 23d Street. (FEANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG) McGUINNESS On January 21, 1911, at his resi dence. New York city, John McGuinness, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Ridgewood N ROBB. On the morning of the 21st inst. at his residence, 23 Park av., James Hampden, son of the late James Robb of New Orleans and

Louise Werninger.
Funeral on Tuesday, the 24th, at 10 cells Church of the Incarnation, Madison at 14 I NDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-248 W. 23d St. RELIGIOUS NOTICES

TRINITY CHAPPL. West 25th st., near Broad way, Rev. JOHN MOCKRIDGE, Vicar-Sinds, services, Holy Communion, 8 and 11; evensing 6 Weekday services, 9 and 4.